History of Electronic Surveillance
Key Events

1924 Attorney General Harlan F. Stone prohibits Electronic Surveillance by Bureau of Investigation.

1928 **Olmstead v. U.S.**, 277 U.S. 438 excludes telephone tapping from constitutional protection.

1931 Attorney General William Mitchell retracts Stone ban on electronic surveillance

1933 Congress prohibits electronic surveillance for Prohibition law enforcement.

1934 Congress enacts Communications Act, including §605.

1938 U.S. Supreme Court construes §605 as barring wiretapping by federal officials. **Nardone v. U.S.**, 302 U.S. 379 (1938).

1938 Each House of Congress passes a bill to overturn Nardone, but differences between the bills are not reconciled and no legislation passes.

1939-40 Department of Justice construes §605 as barring only the combination of interception and divulgence, thereby enabling the Government to intercept so long as it does not use evidence in court or "divulge" outside the Department.

1940 President Franklin D. Roosevelt authorizes limited electronic surveillance for national security purposes.

1942 U.S. Supreme Court applies Olmstead to rule that microphone surveillance not involving a physical intrusion into protected premises does not implicate the Fourth Amendment; Court also holds that such surveillance is not within scope of §605. **Goldman v. U.S.**, 316 U.S. 129 (1942).

1946 President Harry S. Truman extends 1940 authorization for national security surveillance to domestic criminality involving organized crime.

1949-55 Revelations of widespread governmental surveillance by federal and state officials.

1954 U.S. Supreme Court implicitly overrules one aspect of Olmstead by ruling that intangible conversations are protected by the Fourth Amendment. **Irvine v. California**, 347 U.S. 128 (1954).

1954 Attorney General Herbert Brownell authorizes

"unrestricted" FBI microphone surveillances "in the national interest" without Attorney General approval, even when a trespass is involved.

1957 U.S. Supreme Court rules that §605 prohibits wiretapping by state officials **Benanti v. U.S.**, 355 U.S. 96 (1957).

1957 Apalachin, N.Y. meeting of suspected organized crime figures.

1959 Publication of Dash, Schwartz & Knowlton, The Eavesdroppers, documenting widespread wiretapping.

1963 Revelation of illegal FBI and IRS electronic surveillance.

1965 President Lyndon B. Johnson prohibits all electronic surveillance except for national security purposes.

1967 U.S. Supreme Court overrules trespass requirement of Olmstead and indicates constitutional requirements for a valid electronic surveillance statute. **Katz v. U.S.**, 389 U.S. 347 (1967), and **Berger v. New York**, 388 U.S. 41 (1967).

1968 Title III of Omnibus Crime Control & Safe Streets Act enacted, authorizing electronic surveillance by federal and local officials for law enforcement purposes.

1971 U.S. Supreme Court reaffirms that electronic surveillance with consent of one party to conversation is not within Fourth Amendment protection. **U.S. v. White**, 401 U.S. 745 (1971).

1972 U.S. Supreme Court rules that intelligence gathering about domestic matters must be in accordance with Fourth Amendment protections, including judicial authorization. **U.S. v. U.S. Dist. Ct.**, 407 U.S. 297 (1972).

1976 U.S. Senate Select Committee to Study Government Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities issues report finding serious abuses of constitutional rights by intelligence agencies.

1976 National Commission for the Review of Federal and State Laws Relating to Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance issues report and publishes studies on experience under Title III.

1978 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 enacted, authorizing court-approved electronic surveillance for intelligence-gathering purposes of conversations and other activities by foreign powers or foreign agents.

# LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE CONGRESS DURING PERIOD 1914–59, WHICH WOULD PROHIBIT WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING OR AUTHORIZE WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING BY FEDERAL AGENTS UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE,
*October 2, 1959.*

To: Hon. THOMAS C. HENNINGS, Jr.,
*Chairman, Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee*
(Attention: Mr. Slayman):

The attached information is forwarded in response to the inquiry from your office noted below:

Respectfully,

HUGH L. ELSBREE,
*Director, Legislative Reference Service.*

The attached report, "Legislative History of Bills Introduced in the Congress During Period 1914–59, Which Would Prohibit Wiretapping and Eavesdropping or Authorize Wiretapping and Eavesdropping by Federal Agents Under Certain Circumstances," and exhibits pertaining thereto, are in response to your request of December 12, 1958.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

*63d Congress*

None.

*64th Congress*

None.

*65th Congress*

S. 4954. Mr. Bankhead; September 23, 1918 (Post Office and Post Roads):
Providing for the protection of the users of the telephone and telegraph service and the properties and funds belonging thereto during governmental operation and control. (No action.)
Copy of section prohibiting wiretapping, exhibit 4.

H.R. 12808. Mr. Moon; September 7, 1918 (Post Office and Post Roads):
Providing for the protection of the users of the telephone and telegraph service and the properties and funds belonging thereto during Government operation and control. (No action.)
Copy of section prohibiting wiretapping, exhibit 1.

H.R. 12976. Mr. Moon; September 20, 1918 (Post Office and Post Roads):
Providing for the protection of the users of the telephone and telegraph service and the properties and funds belonging thereto during governmental operation and control (Public No. 230, 65th Cong., 40 Stat. 1017).
Reported in House (H. Rept. 880), September 21, 1918.
Passed by House, September 25, 1918.
Referred to Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, September 26, 1918.
Reference changed to Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, October 10, 1918.



Source: Hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, Committee on the Judiciary, Part 4, 86th Cong., 1st Sess. (1959).

Reported in Senate, October 14, 1918.
Passed Senate, October 24, 1918.
Approved, October 29, 1918.
Copy of Public Law 230, 65th Congress, exhibit 2.
NOTE.—The report of the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads (H. Rept. 800) did not indicate that public hearings on this bill were held.
Copy of House Report 800, 65th Congress, exhibit 3.

*66th Congress*

None.

*67th Congress*

None.

*68th Congress*

None.

*69th Congress*

H.R. 9071. Mr. White of Maine; March 3, 1926 (Merchant Marine and Fisheries):
For the regulation of radio communications, and for other purposes (Public Law 632, 69th Cong., 44 Stat. 1162).
Reported in House (H. Rept. 404) (see also H. Rept. 404), March 5, 1926
Passed House, March 15, 1926.
Referred to Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, March 16, 1926.
Reported in Senate (S. Rept. 772), May 8, 1926.
Passed Senate, amended, July 2, 1926.
Conference report (H. Rept. 1886):
Agreed to in House, January 29, 1927.
Agreed to in Senate (S. Doc. 200), February 18, 1927.
Approved February 23, 1927.
Copy of section of bill pertaining to interception of messages, exhibit 5.
Copy of statute pertaining to interception of messages, exhibit 6.
NOTE.—Public hearings were held in connection with H.R. 5589; H.R. 9108; and S. 1754, 69th Congress, which were prior bills similar to H.R. 9071, enacted as Public Law 632. In reporting H.R. 9071 both the House and Senate committees stated that the section dealing with unauthorized reception of messages was a redraft of existing law. (See act of August 13, 1912; 37 Stat. 302.) No indication could be found that public hearings pertaining to eavesdropping or interception of messages were held.

*70th Congress*

None.

*71st Congress*

S. 6061. Mr. Hawes; January 26, 1931 (Judiciary):
To prohibit wiretapping in the District of Columbia. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 10.
H.R. 4139. Mr. Clancy; June 19, 1929 (Judiciary):
To prevent wiretapping. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 7.
H.R. 5416. Mr. Schafer of Wisconsin; November 21, 1929 (Judiciary):
To prohibit the tapping of telephone and telegraph lines and prohibiting the use of information obtained by such illegal tapping to be used as evidence in the courts of the United States in civil suits and criminal prosecutions. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 8.
Comments: On February 4, 1931, Senator Hawes proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 3344) supplementing the National Prohibition Act for the District of Columbia. This amendment would prohibit the interception of telegraphic and telephonic communications in the District of Columbia.
(S. 3344 was not enacted.)
Copy of amendment intended to be proposed, exhibit 9.



*72d Congress*

S. 1396. Mr. Blaine; December 10, 1931 (Judiciary):
To render evidence obtained by wiretapping inadmissible in the Federal courts. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 12.
H.R. 23. Mr. Clancy; December 8, 1931 (Judiciary):
To prevent wiretapping. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 11.
H.R. 5305. Mr. Bolleau; December 10, 1931 (Judiciary):
To render evidence obtained by wiretapping inadmissible in Federal courts. (No action.)
Identical to S. 1396, see exhibit 12.
H.R. 9803. Mr. Schafer; February 27, 1932 (Judiciary):
To prohibit the tapping of telephone and telegraph lines and prohibiting the use of information obtained by such illegal tapping to be used as evidence in the courts of the United States in civil suits and criminal prosecutions, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 13.
Comments: The act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the Judiciary for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, was amended on the floor of the House to prohibit use of any of such funds for or in connection with wiretapping. This amendment was enacted into law as a part of Public, No. 397, 72d Congress (47 Stat. 1381).

*73d Congress*

S. 2910. Mr. Dill; February 27, 1934 (Interstate Commerce):
To provide for the regulation of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio. (No action.)
NOTE.—Section 605 of this bill was similar to section 605f of S. 3285, as introduced. See exhibit 14.
S. 3285. Mr. Dill; March 28, 1934 (Interstate Commerce):
To provide for the regulation of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio.
Reported in Senate (S. Rept. 781), April 10, 1934.
Passed by Senate, May 15, 1934.
Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, May 21, 1934.
Reported in House (H. Rept. 1850), June 1, 1934.
Passed by House, June 2, 1934.
Conference report (H. Rept. 1918):
Agreed to in Senate, June 9, 1934.
Agreed to in House, June 9, 1934.
Approved June 13, 1934, Public, No. 416, 73d Congress (48 Stat. 1064).
Copy of section 605 of bill as introduced, exhibit 14.
Copy of section 605 of enactment, exhibit 15.
NOTE.—Section 605 was amended by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Committee analysis of section 605 (both identical), exhibit 16.
H.R. 8301. Mr. Rayburn; February 27, 1934 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce):
To provide for the regulation of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio. (No action.)
NOTE.—Section 505 of this bill is similar to section 605 of S. 3285 as introduced. See exhibit 14.

*74th Congress*

None.

*75th Congress*

S. 3756. Mr. Wheeler; January 5, 1938 (Interstate Commerce):
To prohibit the use of communications facilities for criminal purposes.
Reported in Senate (S. Rept. 1790), May 12, 1938.
Passed by Senate, May 18, 1938.
Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, May 20, 1938.
Reported in House (H. Rept. 2656), June 8, 1938.

Passed by House, amended, June 15, 1938.
(Failed of enactment.)
Copy of bill as introduced, exhibit 17.
Copy of bill as reported in House, exhibit 18.
NOTE.—This bill passed the House as amended by the House committee. The Senate failed to act on the amended bill.

H.R. 9808. Mr. Lea; March 10, 1938 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce):
To prohibit the use of communication facilities for criminal purposes. (No action.)
NOTE.—Substantially identical to S. 3750 as introduced. See exhibit 17.

*76th Congress*

House Joint Resolution 353. Mr. Celler; May 27, 1940 (Judiciary):
To authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice to conduct investigations in the interest of national defense, and for that purpose to permit wiretapping. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 19.

House Joint Resolution 571. Mr. Celler; August 7, 1940 (Judiciary):
To authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice to conduct investigations in the interest of national defense, and for that purpose to permit wiretapping in certain cases.
Reported in House (H. Rept. 2574), June 14, 1940.
Passed by House, August 6, 1940.
Referred to Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, August 7, 1940.
Copy of bill as passed by House, exhibit 20.

*77th Congress*

H.R. 2266. Mr. Hobbs; January 16, 1941 (Judiciary):
To amend the Judicial Code by adding thereto a new section authorizing for the purpose of detecting or preventing crime any investigational agency of the United States, when specifically authorized by the head of the department of which it is a part, to intercept, listen in on, or record telephone, telegraph, radio, or any other similar messages or communications; and making such authorizations and communications, and testimony concerning same, admissible evidence; and for other purposes. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 21.

H.R. 3099. Mr. Walter; February 5, 1941 (Judiciary):
To amend the Judicial Code by adding thereto a new section 274e, relating to the interception of wire or radio communications by persons employed in the investigation, detection, or prevention of offenses against the United States. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 22.

H.R. 4228. Mr. Hobbs; March 31, 1941 (Judiciary):
To amend the Judicial Code by adding thereto a new section authorizing, for the purpose of detecting or preventing certain crimes, the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, when specifically authorized by the Attorney General of the United States, to intercept, listen in on, or record telephone, telegraph, or radio messages or communications, and making such authorizations and communications, and testimony concerning same, admissible evidence; and for other purposes.
Reported in House (H. Rept. 358), April 1, 1941.
Failed of passage in House, June 30, 1941.
Copy of bill as reported in House, exhibit 23.

H.R. 6919. Mr. Hobbs; April 13, 1942 (Judiciary):
To amend the Judicial Code by adding thereto new sections authorizing authorized agents of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, or of the Office of Naval Intelligence of Navy Department, or of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, to intercept, listen in on, or record telephone, telegraph, cable, radio, or any other similar messages or communications, and making such authorizations and communications and testimony concerning same admissible evidence; requiring telegraph and cable companies to furnish such agencies with copies of communications in their possession or under their control upon request; providing punishment for violations, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 25.



House Joint Resolution 273. Mr. Celler; January 27, 1942 (Judiciary):
To authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and the Intelligence Services of the State, War, and Navy Departments, to conduct investigations in the interest of national defense, and for that purpose to permit wiretapping in certain cases. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 24.

House Joint Resolution 293. Mr. Celler; February 12, 1942 (Judiciary):
To authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, and the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department to conduct certain investigations in the interest of prosecution of the war. (No action.)
Similar to House Joint Resolution 304. See exhibit 26.

House Joint Resolution 304. Mr. Celler; April 21, 1942 (Judiciary):
To authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, and the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department to conduct certain investigations in the interest of prosecution of the war.
Reported in House (H. Rept. 2048), April 23, 1942.
Recommitted to Committee on the Judiciary, May 4, 1942.
Copy of bill as recommitted to committee, exhibit 26.

House Joint Resolution 310. Mr. Celler; May 5, 1942 (Judiciary):
To authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, and the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department in the conduct of certain investigations in the interests of prosecution of the war, to make use of intercepted communications without regard to the limitations contained in section 605 of the Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1103), and for other purposes.
Reported in House (H. Rept. 2079), May 7, 1942.
Passed by House, May 26, 1942.
Referred to Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, May 27, 1942.
Copy of bill as referred to Senate committee, exhibit 27.

*78th Congress*

House Joint Resolution 41. Mr. Celler; January 7, 1943 (Judiciary):
To authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, and the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department in the conduct of certain investigations in the interest of prosecution of the war, to make use of intercepted communications without regard to the limitations contained in section 605 of the Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1103), and for other purposes. (No action.)
Substantially identical to House Joint Resolution 310, 77th Congress. See exhibit 27.

*79th Congress*

None.

*80th Congress*

S. 2333. Mr. Wiley; January 18, 1948 (Judiciary):
To amend section 605 of the Communications Act of 1934 in order to increase the security of the United States, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 28.

*81st Congress*

S. 595. Mr. McCarran; March 15, 1949 (Judiciary):
Relating to the internal security of the United States.
Reported in Senate (S. Rept. 427), May 27, 1949. Indefinitely postponed, December 15, 1950, 16593.
Copy of section 5 of bill as introduced, dealing with interception, etc., of communications, exhibit 29.
NOTE.—The committee reported a bill in the nature of a substitute. The reported bill did not contain any provisions dealing with the interception of communications. The provisions of the committee bill were passed in another form.

H.R. 3563. Mr. Walter; March 15, 1949 (Judiciary):
Authorizing acquisition and interception of communications in interests of national security. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 30.

H.R. 3644. Mr. Clemente; March 21, 1949 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce):
To amend section 605 of the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the interception of communications, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 31.

H.R. 4048. Mr. Clemente; April 6, 1949 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce):
To amend section 605 of the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the interception of communications and the possession of intercepting devices, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 32.

H.R. 4124. Mr. Kennedy; April 8, 1949 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce):
To make wiretapping unlawful without regard to whether any information so obtained is divulged, to make unlawful the possession of wiretapping equipment with intent to use such equipment for the unlawful interception of wire communications, to authorize the Federal Government to obtain certain information for the national security and defense, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 33.

H.R. 9929. Mr. Keating; December 18, 1950 (Judiciary):
To authorize acquisition and interception of communications in interests of national security and defense. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 34.

*82d Congress*

H.R. 400. Mr. Walter; January 3, 1951 (Judiciary):
Authorizing acquisition and interception of communications in interests of national security. (No action.)
Substantially identical to H.R. 3563, 81st Congress. See exhibit 30.

H.R. 479. Mr. Keating; January 3, 1951 (Judiciary):
To authorize acquisition and interception of communications in interests of national security and defense. (No action.)
Substantially identical to H.R. 9929, 81st Congress. See exhibit 34.

H.R. 1947. Mr. Celler; January 23, 1951 (Judiciary):
To regulate the interception of communications in the interests of national security and the safety of human life. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 35.

*83d Congress*

S. 832. Mr. Wiley; February 6, 1953 (Judiciary):
To authorize acquisition and interception of communications in interest of national security and defense. (No action.)
Identical to H.R. 9929, 81st Congress. See exhibit 34.

S. 2753. Mr. Potter; January 18, 1954 (Judiciary):
To allow admission of certain types of evidence in the Federal courts of the United States against defendants prosecuted for treason, espionage, and other crimes involving the national security. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 38.

S. 3229. Mr. McCarran; March 31, 1954 (Judiciary):
To prohibit wiretapping by any persons other than a duly authorized law enforcement officer engaged in the investigation of offenses involving the internal security of the United States. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 39.

H.R. 408. Celler; January 3, 1953 (Judiciary):
To regulate the interception of communications in the interest of national security and the safety of human life. (No action.)
Identical to H.R. 1947, 82d Congress. See exhibit 35.

H.R. 477. Mr. Keating; January 3, 1953 (Judiciary):
To authorize acquisition and interception of communications in interest of national security and defense. (No action.)
Identical to H.R. 9929, 81st Congress. See exhibit 34.

H.R. 3552. Mr. Walter; February 20, 1953 (Judiciary.)
Authorizing acquisition and interception of communications in interest of national security. (No action.)
Identical to H.R. 3563, 81st Congress. See exhibit 30.



H.R. 5149. Mr. Reed of Illinois; May 12, 1953 (Judiciary):
To authorize the use in criminal proceedings in any court established by act of Congress of information intercepted in national security investigations. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 36.

H.R. 7107. Mr. Clardy; January 11, 1954 (Judiciary):
To permit the use of certain evidence intercepted by Federal law enforcement officers in the course of investigations in connection with the national security. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 37.

H.R. 8649. Mr. Keating; March 31, 1954 (Judiciary):
To authorize the admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations, and for other purposes.
Reported in House (H. Rept. 1461), April 1, 1954.
Passed by House, April 8, 1954.
Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, April 14, 1954.
Copy of bill as reported, exhibit 40.
Copy of bill as passed by House, exhibit 41.

H.R. 8709. Mr. Smith of Mississippi; April 12, 1954 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce):
To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the interception of communications by persons other than public officers and employees in the exercise of their official duties. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 42.

H.R. 9011. Mr. Celler; May 5, 1954 (Judiciary):
To amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to intercepted communications. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 43.

*84th Congress*

H.R. 76. Mr. Celler; January 5, 1955 (Judiciary):
To amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to intercepted communications. (No action.)
Identical to H.R. 9011, 83d Congress. See exhibit 43.

H.R. 702. Mr. Forrester; January 5, 1955 (Judiciary):
To authorize the admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Substantially identical to H.R. 8649, 83d Congress, as passed by House. See exhibit 41.

H.R. 867. Mr. Willis; January 5, 1955 (Judiciary):
To authorize the admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Substantially identical to H.R. 8649, 83d Congress, as passed by House. See exhibit 41.

H.R. 4276. Mr. Smith of Mississippi; February 22, 1955 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce):
To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the interception of communications by persons other than public officers and employees in the exercise of their official duties. (No action.)
Identical to H.R. 8709, 83d Congress. See exhibit 42.

H.R. 4513. Mr. Celler; March 1, 1955 (Judiciary):
To prohibit wiretapping except by a court-authorized Federal officer engaged in the investigation of crimes against the security of the United States. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 44.

H.R. 4728. Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts; March 8, 1955 (Judiciary):
Making unauthorized wiretapping a criminal offense. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 45.

H.R. 5096. Mr. Keating; March 21, 1955 (Judiciary):
To authorize the admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations, and for other purposes.
Similar to H.R. 8649, 83d Congress, as passed by House. See exhibit 41.
NOTE.—This bill contains provisions which would prohibit wiretapping unless authorized by sender or recipient or authorized Federal or State agent in accordance therewith.

*85th Congress*

S. 2418. Mr. Cotton; June 27, 1957 (Judiciary):
To authorize certain investigative officers of the United States, with the approval of the Attorney General, to intercept and disclose under stated conditions wire and radio communications in the detection and prosecution of offenses against the security of the United States, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Identical to H.R. 377, 86th Congress, exhibit 51.

S. 3018. Messrs. McClellan, Ives, Erwin, Mundt, Goldwater, and Curtis; January 16, 1958 (Interstate and Foreign Commerce):
To amend section 605 of the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize certain communications to be intercepted in compliance with State law, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 46.

H.R. 104. Mr. Celler; January 3, 1957 (Judiciary):
To prohibit wiretapping except by a court-authorized Federal officer engaged in the investigation of crimes against the security of the United States. (No action.)
Identical to H.R. 70, 86th Congress, exhibit 50.

H.R. 269. Mr. Keating; January 3, 1957 (Judiciary):
To authorize the admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Identical to H.R. 5096, 84th Congress. See exhibit 41 and H.R. 5096 note.

H.R. 1010. Mr. Willis; January 3, 1957 (Judiciary):
To authorize the admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Substantially the same as H.R. 8649, 83d Congress, as passed by House. See exhibit 41.

H.R. 8340. Mr. Hiestand; June 24, 1957 (Judiciary):
To authorize certain investigative officers of the United States, with the approval of the Attorney General, to intercept and disclose under stated conditions wire and radio communications in the detection and prosecution of offenses against the security of the United States, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Identical to S. 2418, 85th Congress. See exhibit 51.

H.R. 8352. Mr. Walter; August 19, 1957 (Un-American Activities):
To amend the Internal Security Act of 1950, and for other purposes. (No action.)
This bill contains a section which would add section 1016 to chapter 93 of title 18, United States Code. This section is substantially the same as S. 2418, 85th Congress. See exhibit 51.

H.R. 9937. Mr. Walter; January 13, 1958 (Un-American Activities):
To amend the Internal Security Act of 1950, and for other purposes. (No action.)
This bill contains a section which would add section 1016 to title 18, United States Code. This section is substantially the same as S. 2418, 85th Congress. See exhibit 51.

H.R. 10232. Mr. Forrester; January 23, 1958 (Judiciary):
To authorize the admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Substantially the same as H.R. 5096, 84th Congress. See exhibit 41 and H.R. 5096 note.



H.R. 12393. Mr. Keating; May 8, 1958 (Judiciary):
To authorize the interception of communications by certain investigative agencies of the Government, to establish a procedure for the admission into evidence of information so obtained, and for other purposes.
Copy of bill, exhibit 47.

H.R. 12394. Mr. Keating; May 8, 1958 (Judiciary):
To amend chapter 223 of title 18 of the United States Code to permit the introduction into evidence of certain communications intercepted by State law enforcement officers, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 48.

H.R. 13842. Mr. Keating; August 21, 1958 (Judiciary):
To prohibit eavesdropping under certain circumstances, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 49.

*86th Congress, 1st session*

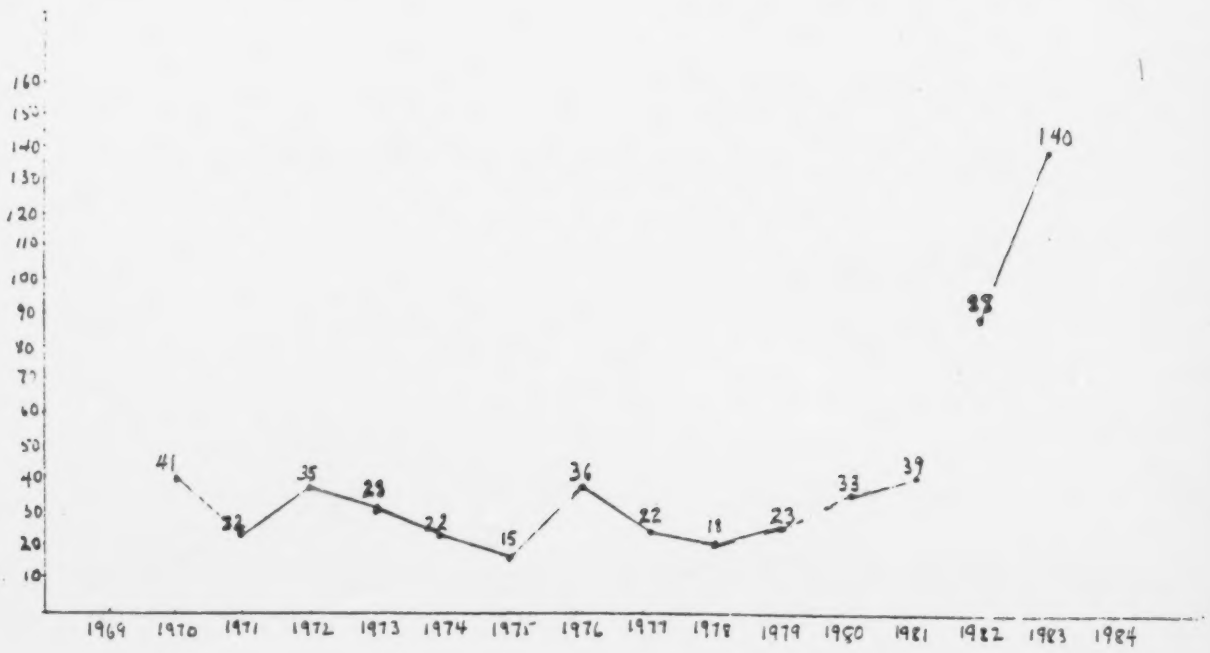
H.R. 70. Mr. Celler; January 7, 1959 (Judiciary):
To prohibit wiretapping except by a court-authorized Federal officer engaged in the investigation of crimes against the security of the United States. (No action.)
Copy attached, exhibit 50.
Identical to H.R. 104, 85th Congress.

H.R. 377. Mr. Hiestand; January 7, 1959 (Judiciary):
To authorize certain investigative officers of the United States, with the approval of the Attorney General, to intercept and disclose under stated conditions wire and radio communications in the detection and prosecutions of offenses against the security of the United States, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Copy attached, exhibit 51.
Identical to S. 2418, 85th Congress.

H.R. 2232. Mr. Walter; January 12, 1959 (Un-American Activities):
To amend the Internal Security Act of 1950, and for other purposes. (No action.)
Identical to H.R. 9937, 85th Congress. See exhibit 51 and H.R. 9937 note.

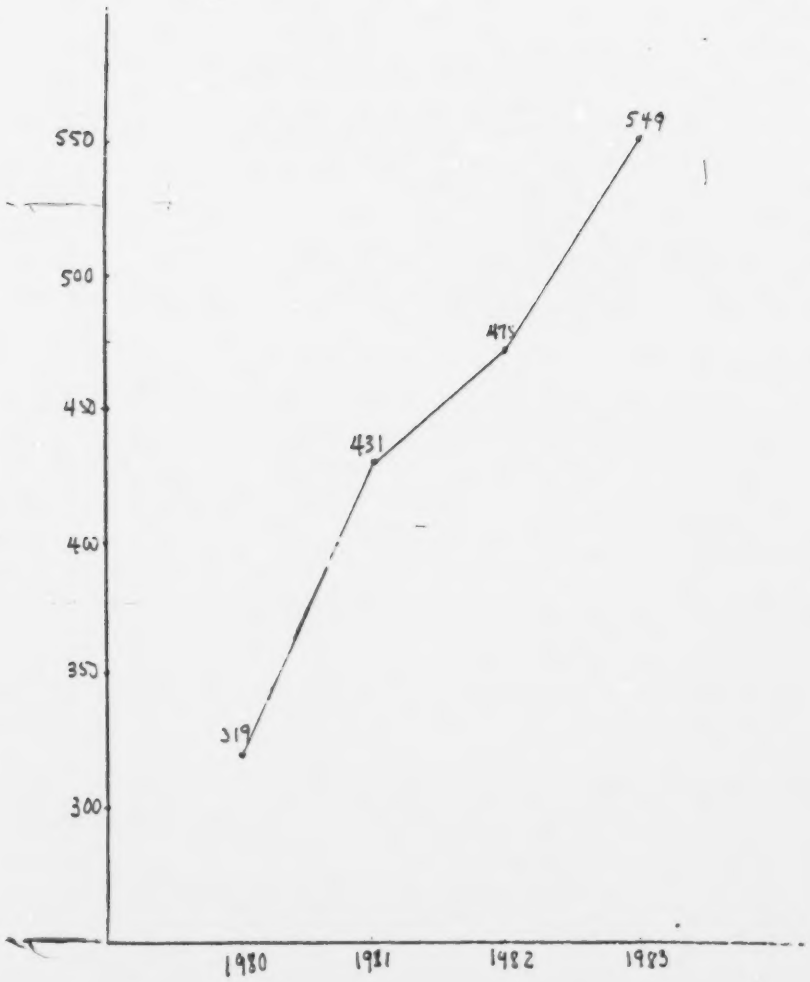
S. 1292. Mr. Keating; March 5, 1959 (Judiciary):
To prohibit eavesdropping under certain circumstances and for other purposes. (No action.)
Copy of bill, exhibit 52.

Federage Electronic Surveillances In
Narcotics Cases 1970-83




Source: Annual Reports On Applications for Orders Authorizing Or Approving The Interception of Wire or Oral Communications, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, 1970-83.

Foreign Security Intelligence Surveillance
Applications Approved 1980-83




Source: The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978: The First Five Years, S. Rep. No. 98-660, 98th Cong., 2d Sess. 2 (1984).

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